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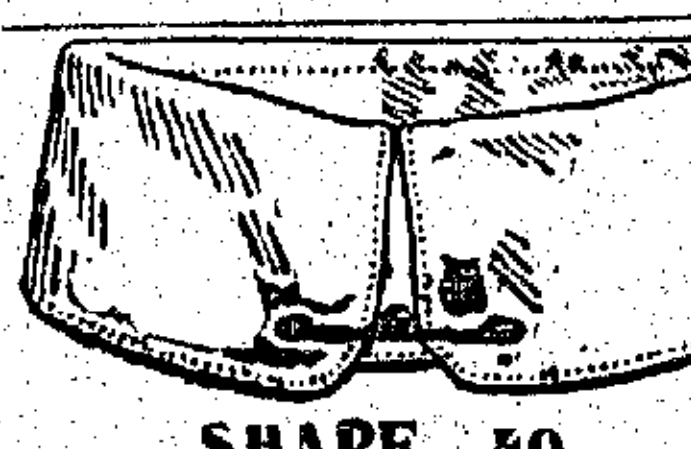
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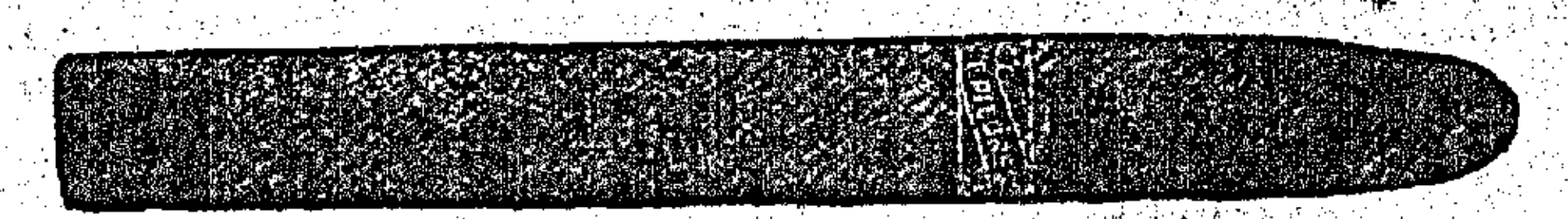
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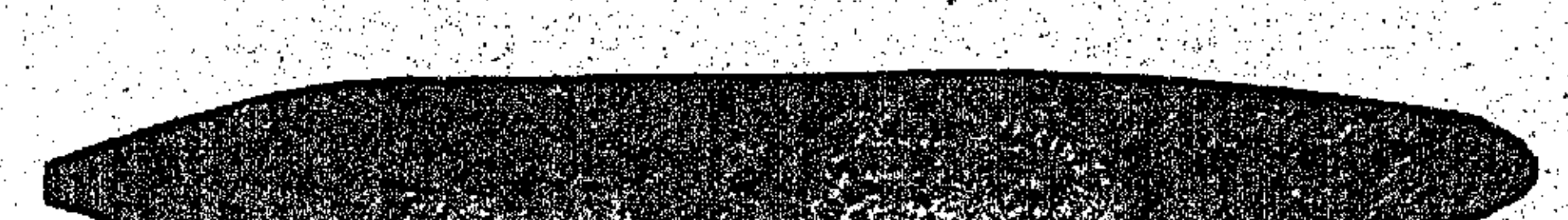
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SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND

The Treasurer of the Services' Entertainment Fund (the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N.) gratefully acknowledges the following contribution for the period ended 25th July, 1918:—

DONATIONS.	
Staff of B. & S.	24
Staff of As. Petrol. Co.	23
	847

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

D. Macdonald	10
H. P. White (June and July)	20
A. H. C.	10
G. Hastings	10
G. Archbutt	10
W. A. Butterfield	10
C. H. Blason	10
J. Brister	10
H. W. Bird	10
D. K. Blair	10
A. H. Crew	10
P. S. Cassidy	10
H. F. Campbell	10
S. G. Chen	10
E. Davidson	10
G. Dumbarton	10
A. Donner	10
J. S. Fisher	10
A. Forbes	10
H. J. Gompertz	10
E. Grant-Smith	10
E. W. Hamilton	10
L. N. Lee	10
D. Landale	10
M. M. Maas	10
H. A. Nesbit	10
J. C. Nixon	10
W. Nicholson	10
D. M. Ross	10
Sir W. Rees-Davies	10
R. E. Sedgwick	10
A. Friend	10
G. E. Stewart	10
R. Sutherland (July-August)	10
F. A. Wells	10
C. D. W.	10
Cherry-O'	10
A. E. Crappell (June)	10
A. Ritchie (June)	10
A. Galloway	10
H. Hancock	10
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (July-December)	60
	939
Grand Total	9386

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of August, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
August 1st, 5.44 a.m.	7.14 p.m.	
" 2nd, 5.44 "	7.14 "	
" 3rd, 5.45 "	7.13 "	
" 4th, 5.46 "	7.12 "	
" 5th, 5.46 "	7.12 "	
" 6th, 5.46 "	7.12 "	
" 7th, 5.47 "	7.11 "	
" 8th, 5.47 "	7.11 "	
" 9th, 5.47 "	7.10 "	
" 10th, 5.47 "	7.10 "	
" 11th, 5.47 "	7.09 "	
" 12th, 5.48 "	7.08 "	
" 13th, 5.48 "	7.07 "	
" 14th, 5.48 "	7.06 "	
" 15th, 5.49 "	7.05 "	
" 16th, 5.49 "	7.05 "	
" 17th, 5.50 "	7.04 "	
" 18th, 5.51 "	7.03 "	
" 19th, 5.51 "	7.03 "	
" 20th, 5.51 "	7.02 "	
" 21st, 5.51 "	7.01 "	
" 22nd, 5.51 "	7.00 "	
" 23rd, 5.52 "	6.59 "	
" 24th, 5.52 "	6.58 "	
" 25th, 5.52 "	6.57 "	
" 26th, 5.53 "	6.56 "	
" 27th, 5.54 "	6.55 "	
" 28th, 5.54 "	6.55 "	
" 29th, 5.54 "	6.54 "	
" 30th, 5.54 "	6.54 "	
" 31st, 5.54 "	6.54 "	

THE LAY OF THE SAPPER

Oh, it's hot and its dirty, it's smelly and wet—
With insects all round you, no peace can you get
When you're running 150 and the blanked carbons fire—
Well, life on the Lights is a d— rotten biz.

When you're wading in mud, and delving in grime
And insect borders crawl down your neck all the time
When you touch a hot carbon, and you jump and you swear—
Well, life on the Lights makes you groan with despair.

When you miss a night's duty, and go fore the heak,
And he calmly awards you C.H. for a week;
When your pay-sheet is short of one fifty-five—
Well, you wonder however you still keep alive.

When you're late to start up, and the D.S. gets mad
The language you hear is both lurid and bad;
When the Corps Sergt.-Major in you has his knife—
Well, I tell you a Sapper's a deuce of a life.

Oh, it's the for the ranks of the H.K.S.P. A Sapper, you bet, no more will I be.
And when I stroll round my beat and see all the sights,
I'll drink to my pals, poor chaps, working the lights.

"PIP"

STRAITS MILITARY SERVICE BILL

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT PURPOSE DOING.

At a meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council on July 15th the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Military Service Bill. He outlined amendments which would be proposed in committee. "One dealt with the re-examination of men, and he mentioned that the work of re-examination had actually commenced that afternoon. The results of the re-examination would be notified to employers and employees. The next amendment provided that a man enrolled in the Overseas Force would continue in his old unit in the Volunteers until he was actually called up by the Governor for active service beyond the Colony. The next amendment of importance extended the clause which gave power to the Governor to make regulations with reference to the functions and procedure of the exemption tribunals. The extension was in the direction of making grants of the public funds to the wives and children or other dependants of men sent on active service. The regulations dealing with that matter would, of course, have to be laid on the table and hon. members would have an opportunity of discussing them.

The Colonial Secretary, in seconding the motion, said it must be recognised that if they were to crush the foe they must be prepared to make sacrifices and there was no reason to be convinced, that any thinking man in the Colony would wish that people in the Colony should not be prepared to take their share in making the necessary sacrifices. They must realise that the bill would undoubtedly lead to a diminution of the man-power at present in the Colony and what would be involved in that diminution. Undoubtedly the Imperial interests and British trade interests in the Colony would be affected, but he trusted they would not be affected too much. The call to arms had come to them as it had come to their brothers at home, and the call had been voiced by the two Ministers responsible to the King for conducting the war. That call must show to all of them how vital was the task in which they were engaged, and he was convinced that the men in the Colony would not be slow to answer the call to arms. They were out here in a similar position to those at home. At home, everybody here would have read, the agriculturalists now, he thought, to the number of 30,000, had been called to the colours, even in spite of the fact that the food supply for next year would be endangered and in spite of the fact that the food supply at home now was almost perilously short and would be still more accentuated in 1919. The same thing had happened with regard to the men from the coal-mines. He claimed that in the Colony the men called up under the bill were on the same terms as those he had already mentioned. The Government felt that every one of these men could feel that no reflection was cast upon him by the passing of the bill, but that the time had come when the duty and the work which each of them had been engaged must now give place to a higher duty, so as to enable them to join the fighting lines in the service of their country. Having said that and having tried to put the position—the main effect of the bill plainly—he would like to say a few words as to what would be done with the men. There surely could be no claim made that the men who had hitherto been considered indispensable, but who had been called to more serious and arduous duties of the war, should receive any special treatment to those who, although not considered indispensable, might have thrown up lucrative jobs in the Colony and had gone home to fight for their country. (Applause.) Both classes must receive the same treatment.

He would now speak of what would happen after the bill, which he hoped would become law, and after the tribunal had completed its work. Those not exempted would have become members of the newly created Overseas Forces. Under section 5 it would be seen that the Governor was reserved the power of sending those men home. The Governor, he was sure, would require to be convinced that the General Officer Commanding was satisfied that the men could be spared, and that the European element left in the Colony was sufficient for the military needs of the defence of the Colony. That having been done, it might possibly be that all who came under the Army Act in the Overseas Force would be able to go, perhaps not all. The Governor, he was convinced, would use a very wise consideration as regarded each case, so that the men who went home were not the men who had responsibilities of wives and children in the Colony, but he would like to add that, in his opinion, a hale and hearty man of 33, even although he might be married, should go home in preference to a man of 38 to 41 who might have a long tropical history. It was hoped that the men would be in a position to be recommended for commissions and he also trusted that their wives as far as possible would be prepared to grant passports. There was another question, the force created under the bill would not leave as a force. The men might go home in twos and threes or in threes and fours, but he certainly felt that men going home under the bill might desire that they should be accompanied by their wives and children. A man whose home had been broken up in the Colony for the purpose of giving his services to his country might well wish too that his wife at any rate, his children perhaps, should accompany him, so that from the date of his departure, the time he was actually called into the fighting line, both of them, this man and

his wife, might have a chance of making their new home in the old country. He thought that they in the Colony would hope that that home would only be temporary, because they would like to see them back. Some people might prefer to remain in the Colony where they had made associations and many friends. There might be the case of men who had not been in employment long and whose means were not very great. They might find it difficult to provide passages for their wives and children. Those cases would be carefully considered by Government and Government assistance would be given. There might be cases where wives and children having relatives, associations or friends out here might prefer to remain, and in that case owing to the high cost of living it might be necessary to consider cases where real hardship came in. These cases would be considered and if necessary Government assistance would be given. Similar action on the part of Government would be taken regarding those who had gone home. Home the pay would be on the army rates to the officers and as far as the rank and file they would receive full pay and the superannuation allowance. Further, there came the question of men going home under the bill who might be stricken down on the field of battle, either killed or wounded. In that case their dependants would have the pension and allowances granted under the Army Act, but in the Colony there was a local relief fund providing for cases of that description, one of the purposes being that in the case of a man who had lost his life or was wounded, the pension paid to his widow, on the allowance for his wants, was on the same basis as if he held the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the British Army. There was one further question on the subject of repatriation. It might be possible that families out here who had lost their husbands at home might have to be repatriated. If that necessity arose the Government would undoubtedly assist.

Mr. Adams said he would have preferred to see the measure assume the form of Government, on instructions from its military advisers, saying how many men were wanted from the Colony and the Peninsula and appointing a committee to go round and say who was to make up that number. That would remove the present odium on every employer or employee who applied for exemption. But he would not divide the house by any amendment on that question. They all most heartily welcomed the assurance that financial support would be extended to those who were selected and he would like that assurance to be extended to men who had already gone away.

The Colonial Secretary said that the provision was intended to cover such cases. Mr. Darbishire said they believed it would be found that the mercantile firms had not failed in their duty to their country—that their staffs had been depleted and overworked and that not many more men could be spared if the essential trade alluded to in the Bill was to be maintained. There was one point on which he would like to have an assurance from the General Officer Commanding and that was the margin of safety from the point of view of the garrisoning of the Colony. On the one hand they had heard it reported that the General Officer Commanding had said that men could be spared, and on the other that no young man could get leave to cross the seas from the Colony without special reasons. It must be remembered that the British Government had very grave responsibilities in this quarter of the globe.

Mr. Elliot supported the Bill, but said there were one or two small points to which he would like to refer. One he had already mentioned privately to the Attorney-General—that it was necessary to provide for the civil liabilities of men who were called up, as was done at home by the Courts Emergency Powers of 1914. He understood that it was intended to have similar legislation here, and he pointed out that that legislation must be in force before the persons concerned actually left the Colony. The speaker went on to say that it had been clearly stated that the men who had remained here up to now had done their duty and he disapproved the use of the word "conscript" with regard to the men now called up. It was the intention of Government that the term "conscript" should not be applied.

The General Officer Commanding said that the generous support given to the Bill showed that it was no matter of controversy. The need for men was absolutely clear. The Colony had done well, but the question was, had it done all that was possible? He recalled the official statements made in the past with regard to the need for class A men at the front and said that the Bill would end the struggle which to his personal knowledge had gone on between some employers and their employees. It would settle beyond all doubt whether they should go. With regard to those who went home, a large percentage would be of the officer class. His Excellency traced the procedure followed by men going home who were candidates for commissions and also those who sought commissions in the Indian Army. India, he said, would take every class A man; the demand for officers in India was extraordinary. He had great sympathy with the position of the married man. The hearts of the young men were sound and in most cases they would make officers second to none. (Applause.)

THE GOVERNOR'S SURVEY.

The Governor also emphasised the point that there was no slur upon any man whom the tribunals decided could be spared to go on active service. He was glad to see that it was not objected to by any member of the Council. On the point that no man should be allowed to go unless he could be spared from the defence of the Colony, he (the Governor) had a say in that. Under clause 5 of the Bill it was he who called out the men for service outside the Colony, and he could assure the Council that unless he was satisfied that the men could be spared from the defence of the Colony they would not be permitted to go. He was sure that the General, also, would not allow the Colony to be denuded to such an extent as was beyond the safety point.

The second reading of the Bill was passed. After amendment in Committee on the lines indicated in the foregoing speeches, the Bill was read a third time unanimously and with acclamation.

PASSPORTS FOR JAPAN NEW REGULATIONS.

It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that the following regulations have been issued in the Nagasaki Prefecture of Japan:—

When vessels belonging to foreign countries call at ports under the jurisdiction of this Prefecture Office, seamen (*) being members of the crews of such vessels and not having with them a regular passport or certificate of nationality in accordance with Ordinance No. 1 of the Interior of 24th January, 1918, relating to the entry of foreigners into this country, who propose to stay or travel in this country after landing—not for the purpose of business of the moment—themselves make application to the Governor through the Consul of the country, to which they belong, giving the following facts:—

- (1)—Nationality, occupation, full name, date of birth.
- (2)—Place of landing.
- (3)—Address of place at which they are staying and the period of their stay.
- (4)—In case of travel, their destination.
- (5)—Reasons for landing.—When the object is medical treatment the written diagnosis of a properly recognised physician should be enclosed.
- (6)—Method of procuring a livelihood after landing.
- (7)—Whether or not they will continue to retain their status as members of the crew even after landing.
- (8)—Other matters which would be of use for reference.

* Seamen includes master.

ENTRANCE OF VESSELS INTO MANILA

In continuation of previous notifications, the following additional regulations governing the entrance of vessels into Manila Bay and their departure therefrom are published for general information:—

A vessel desiring to enter Manila Bay, shall proceed to the vicinity of a position having Manila Island and Corregidor Lighthouse in range, with Luzon Point bearing north thirty degrees west (true), bearing lighted signals, together with International Code Number, and there stop until communicated with by the Harbour Patrol Vessel which will be in the vicinity. In the event of the absence of the Patrol Vessels from this locality, the vessel will proceed at a speed not exceeding five knots towards a line joining Guardia Shoal and Manila Island, and there await instructions from Cebu Point Signal Station; this line shall not be passed until permission to do so has been granted. In the event of a vessel being ordered by the Patrol Vessel or Cebu Point Signal Station to proceed into Mariveles Harbour, she shall under no circumstances cross to the westward of a line joining Corda Point and Manila Island. When a vessel has been granted permission to proceed through the North Channel she will be given a code signal which shall be hoisted immediately and kept flying while within the restricted area above described. Under no circumstance shall she, on entering, pass a line joining Corda Point and Manila Island without displaying this signal. The Cebu Point Signal Station is provided with International signals, but routine signals may be made by shapes, that is to say, by Ball, Cubes (showing as to Squares) and Cones. Signals.—Proceed—One Ball on yard-arm (or Flag Signal). Stop—One Cube (Square) on yard-arm or Rocket followed by Red Star (or Flag Signal). Enter Mariveles Harbour—One Cone on yard-arm point up, or Rocket followed by two Green Stars. Patrol Ship will visit you—Two Balls in vertical line from yard-arm. Hoist Safe Conduct Signal—One, apex down, over Cubes (Square). To be accompanied by designated letters. Vessels are cautioned to use clear signal flags of sufficient size to be readily distinguished. In case of a typhoon, a vessel arriving off the entrance of the North Channel, and seeking shelter at night, shall burn a flare-up light at intervals. The signal granting permission to enter will be a rocket followed by two green stars, and this signal shall be repeated by a rocket fired from Corregidor. The vessel will then be entitled to proceed to an anchorage in Mariveles Bay. Failure to comply with any of the above regulations may result in the destruction of the offending vessel. Attention is called to the following paragraph of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April 5th, 1917, establishing Defensive Sea Areas, which reads as follows:—The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this Executive Order shall cease from this date."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

SERVICE BOARD.
Section, Platoon and Company Commanders are required to at once send to Headquarters Office (through the Company Commander) all correspondence or other papers in their possession relative to the granting of leave from the Colony to members of their units who have not yet returned to the Colony or reported for duty.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
On and from Monday, July 29th, and until further Orders, Search Supervisors who have been warned for duty for Sections 3, 7 and 8 at Central will not report at Central, but will instead report at the Harbour Office at 5.50 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. for Wharf Duty.

APPLICATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.
Reference D.O. 68 (page 51). This D.O. is to be altered to read:—Applications, etc.
All applications and correspondence must be addressed to the D.S.P. (R.) or his Secretary.

STENOGRAPHS.
Joined, Mounted Police Trooper 421.
By Order,
T. F. HUGHES,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
July 27th, 1918.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH
PIRATES AT MACAO.A FOREIGN CHINESE CUSTOMS
OFFICIAL KILLED.

CHINESE SAILORS SHOT DOWN.

MACHINE-GUN TURNED ON PIRATES.
Considerable sensation was caused in Macao early on Friday morning when news was received that a gang of pirate prisoners on a Chinese Customs launch had revolted and killed four of the officers besides wounding others. The pirates made their escape, but were pursued, and a machine-gun was turned on them, with the result that several paid with their lives for their dastardly attack. The story, as narrated to our reporter, is as follows:—The Chinese Customs cruiser-launch *Pak-tai* received information to the effect that a gang of pirates, who had commandeered a junk, were sailing in the direction of Macao after operating in Hongkong and Chinese territorial waters for several weeks. It was also reported that the pirates had rich booty on board. The launch officials, consequently, lay in wait for the pirates, who unsuspectingly sailed into the harbour and into the arms of the authorities. About fifteen pirates were captured and were taken aboard the Customs launch, which then proceeded to the Malacca Customs Station, where it was moored. The Customs officials wired to the authorities at Canton for instructions regarding the prisoners, and while they were awaiting a reply, the attack took place. It seems that the prisoners were allowed to go up on deck at a certain time every afternoon for exercise. This went on for some days without anything untoward happening.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Early on Friday morning the prisoners had their handcuffs removed on the lower deck, where they were imprisoned, and they sat down to their morning meal. Suddenly one of them, noticing an iron bar, armed himself with it and assaulted one of the guards. This was the signal for a general rising. The other prisoners, grasping the opportunity afforded them to make their escape, rushed on to the deck.

The officer in charge of the launch, Mr. M. O. Gronvoss, a Swede, who was resting in his cabin at the time, hearing the commotion, immediately proceeded to the lower deck. Realising the danger the crew of the launch were in, he drew his revolver and was on the point of firing at the pirates when the man armed with the iron bar jumped on him, clasp him by the neck. A desperate struggle ensued, the officer attempting to retain possession of the revolver, while the pirate tried to wrench it from his grasp.

THE SHOOTING OF THE
OFFICIALS.

The pirate appears to have struck the officer a blow on the head with the iron bar, and, having thus dazed him, he shot him in the head, killing him instantaneously.

While this was going on, the battle raged between justice and crime. The pirates, who managed to gain possession of firearms—though from what source is not known—shot down two Chinese sailors. On the upper deck, several others were engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, in which the boatswain and another Chinese sailor were thrown overboard. The boatswain was drowned and his body has not been recovered. The sailor, it is stated, was rescued by some boatmen. A Portuguese officer, Mr. Acazio Oliveira, and several other Chinese sailors were seriously wounded and were subsequently removed to the Macao Hospital.

PORTUGUESE LAUNCH FIRES A
MACHINE-GUN.

At the end of an hour nearly all the crew of the Customs launch were either dead or wounded, and the pirates, seizing the opportunity to escape, clambered on to the gig belonging to the launch and sailed in the direction of Dom Joao Island.

By this time the news had spread rapidly all over Macao. The Portuguese launch *Dragon*, which was some distance away, hearing the report of firearms, steamed in the direction from which the sounds came, and, noticing the gig sailing off, pursued it as close to the shore as it could get. The launch, however, was unable to overhaul the gig, and, noticing the pirates disembarking, the officers trained a machine-gun upon them with great effect. It is reported that some of the pirates were killed and others were seriously wounded. It is further stated that all the pirates, with the exception of two, were re-captured, and taken to Macao, where they were imprisoned.

It is estimated that over ten men, officials and pirates, lost their lives, while about a score were seriously injured. It is rumoured that the pirates were the men who had committed a robbery on a junk near Cheung Chow a fortnight ago, as reported in our columns at the time. The funeral of Mr. Gronvoss took place on Saturday morning at Macao and was attended by a large and representative gathering.

GENERAL MILITARY
SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—*Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.*
A. E. Martin } medically fit.
M. T. Johnson }
(No unfit men of military age in this firm.)
3.45 p.m.—*Holt's Wharf.*
W. J. Owens } medically fit.
C. R. M. Young }
Rejected as unfit for service:—H. P. Allgood, E. W. Slough, C. E. P. Herbst, and A. Coghill.
4 p.m.—*Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.*
W. S. Brown } medically fit.
F. H. Crapnell }
Rejected as unfit for service:—G. L. Kay.
4.20 p.m.—*Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.*
R. Taylor—medically fit.
(No unfit men of military age in this firm.)
4.30 p.m.—*Messrs. G. Martin, Ltd.*
G. Blair—medically fit.
(No unfit men of military age in this firm.)
4.40 p.m.—*Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.*
J. F. Anderson—medically fit.
(No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

THIRD ENROLMENT LIST.

The *Gazette* notifies that the following persons shall, as from the date of publication of this list (July 28th), be deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong:—
Kenneth Menzies Cumming.
Ronald James Rawlinson.
Arnold Hughes.
Charles Young.
Eugene Jacobsen Beck.
Albert George Graham.
William Barker.
Albert Edward Godfrey.
Alexander Forsyth Brown.

GUNNERS TO BE SENT TO INDIA.

Information has been received from the Secretary, War Office, London, S.W., under telegram No. G2946 A.G. 13C, dated 24th July, 1918, to the effect that Gunners of the Hongkong Defence Corps who are enrolled under the local Military Service Ordinance are to be despatched to India, where they will be posted to Artillery Unit according to existing needs.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TENNIS LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

H.K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.

This match was played on the U.S.R.C. ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the visitors by 70 games to 23. Scores:—
Hancock and Cary beat Crisp and Murray, 10-1; beat Gray and King, 10-1; beat Mayhew and Bernard, 9-2.
Kent and Morse beat Crisp and Murray, 9-1; beat Gray and King, 11-0; beat Mayhew and Bernard, 9-2.
Jennings and Souters lost to Crisp and Murray, 6-6; beat Gray and King, 7-4; beat Mayhew and Bernard, 6-5.

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB DE
RECREO.

Played on the C.R.C. courts on Saturday and won by the home team by 65 to 34 games. Scores:—
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Yanovitch and Pina, 8-3; beat Marques and Yanovitch, 10-1; beat Lopes and Hyndman, 8-3.
M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Yanovitch and Pina, 6-5; beat Marques and Yanovitch, 7-4; beat Lopes and Hyndman, 6-5.
Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tann lost to Yanovitch and Pina, 5-6; beat Marques and Yanovitch, 7-4; beat Lopes and Hyndman, 8-3.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FIGHT IN WANCHAI.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese in Wanchai on Friday night. Inspector Sim stated that the complainant was in Hospital, suffering from injuries inflicted with a hammer. Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case, fixing bail at \$50.

UNNECESSARY ROUGHNESS TO A
WOMAN.

In a case in which a woman was charged with damaging trees in the public gardens the forest guard caught her rudely by the neck and marched her out of the Court. Mr. Wolfe administered a reproof to the guard. He said that the woman was walking very quietly and there was no reason to collar her by the neck as though she were a desperate criminal.

FIGHTING OVER LICHEES.

Two Chinese were charged with fighting in Wing Wo Street. One of the combatants stated that he was selling lichees when the other man came up to him and, grabbing a handful, ran up the street. He followed the man and an altercation ensued, which ended in blows. An Indian Police Reservist, who separated the two men, said that a large crowd collected round the two men and caused an obstruction. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe discharged the lichee-seller and fined the other man \$2.

WAR CHARITIES.

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 27.)

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*Mr. Edgar Davidson	20.00
*Mr. E. L. Agassiz	20.00
*Mr. E. H. Sharp	30.00
*Mr. C. H. Alabaster	10.00
*Mr. C. H. Wakeman	25.00
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*Messrs. Cavasjee Pallanjee & Company	25.00
*Mr. R. b. Cooper	10.00
*Helena May Institute (June)	10.00
*Victoria British School	10.00
Sir Robert Ho Tung—refund of Special War Tax from tenants, 1st and 2nd quarters, 1918	344.35
But George's Day	5.00
Further proceeds—St. George's Day	68,658.22
Interest on London account 30/4/18 £39 11s. 11d. at 3/2	250.03
*Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, per Hongkong Club	20.00
*Mr. C. H. Gale, per Hongkong Club	5.00
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*Mr. E. J. Surman, per Hongkong Club	5.00
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Interest on Hongkong C/A to 30/8/18	1,190.62
Anonymous Monthly Subscription	1,935.00
<i>Red Cross.</i>	
Anonymous	10.00
*Staff, General Post Office	18.25
Amoy Club	39.40
Mrs. Danby, profit from knitting bags	50.00
*1 Subscriber (June) per Hongkong Club	10.00
Prisoners-of-War.	
*Hongkong Police, per Sergeant Boulger	23.90
*A Fisherman	50.00
Proceeds of Piano Recital at Helena May Institute on 15/7/18 by Denman Fuller	200.00
*Mr. Albert Woodall Smith	25.00
*2 Subscribers (June) per Hongkong Club	210.00
<i>Pipe Fund.</i>	
*Mr. F. G. Becke	10.00
<i>Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.</i>	
*Mr. H. A. Nisbet	25.00
<i>Blind Soldiers and Sailors.</i>	
Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Captain Cup	5.50
Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Eclectic Competition	5.00
*A. W.	114.05
*Royal Navy and Dockyard	95.00
Messrs. Patell & Co.	61.00
Proceeds of a Raffle, per Mrs. Joe Hooper	61.00
*Mr. M. S. Sisson (June) per Hongkong Club	20.00

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OPPRESSION BY CHINESE
MAGISTRATES.

The Chinese mandarin of the old type fell far short of the ideal, but his successor under the Republican régime seems no less heartless. Witness the condition of affairs in the flooded area of the metropolitan province of Chihli as described by the Rev. F. S. Hughes, a devoted Anglican missionary. He writes to the local press:—"The village of Tai-pu, in Shen-chai-hsien, has suffered miserably from the floods of the P'u-t'ao Ho for the last six years or so, but the crowning disaster occurred last summer, when almost every house in this village of 500 families was washed down, and the timbers and bricks, together with the contents of the houses, were buried under several feet of silt. The Metropolitan Relief Council have since made several grants for relief of this and other neighbouring villages, which indicate the seriousness of the distress. First came a grant to help the homeless people to build shelters against the winter cold. This was soon followed by another grant for the same purpose. A later grant at the end of the year was for general relief of distress. Then a large number of people from this village were received into the refuge camp of 7,000 women and children at Mili, and were housed and fed there till the end of May. Another grant was made to this district for the purchase of seed. And, quite lately, a further grant was given to help these villages to surround themselves with strong dykes to keep out the flood water of the P'u-t'ao Ho, which has already broken out this summer. From a village where people have only been kept alive till now, by these various modes of help, come the and appeal against oppression, of which I enclose a translation. It is addressed to me, but as a foreigner I feel that it is hardly for me to interfere with the administration of the law. I, therefore, ask the publicity of your columns in the hope that anyone who is in a position to take action in this matter will do so without delay, to rescue these wretched people from this added misery."

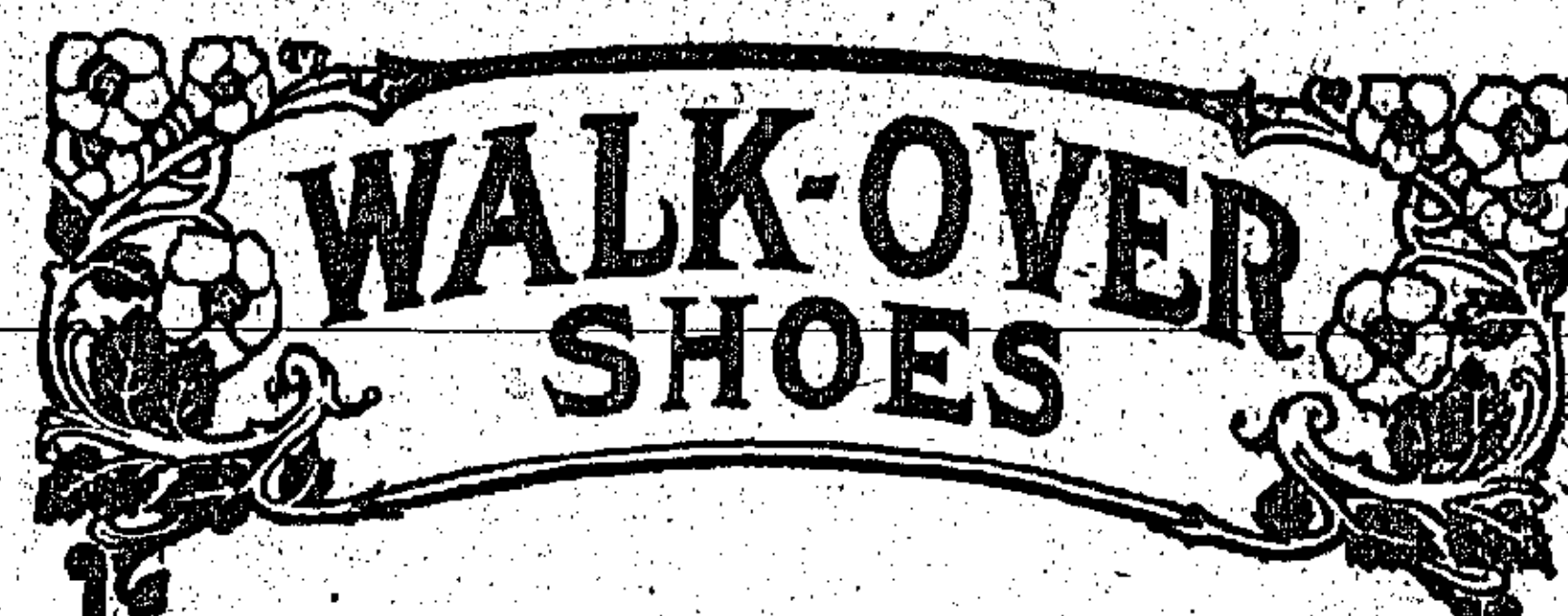
"Since May 23rd the magistrate of Shen Chai-hsien has been repeatedly pressing the village 'Ti fang' for payment of land-tax within 15 days. This demand comes upon the village at a time when the devastation caused by the P'u-t'ao Ho floods during several years past has almost reduced the village to a heap of earth, and the people are in the direst straits for food and clothing. The young men have left home, going in all directions, to obtain food and clothing; the old people, the women, and the children remain, and these go out every day to the fields to collect weeds for food and fuel, to stave off starvation. This miserable diet produces sickness and sores. How, under these conditions, can we find money for the land-tax? You are yourself well acquainted with our circumstances. The magistrate is only concerned with exacting the tax. On May 28th, the 'Ti fang' was beaten 900 stripes; on June 2nd, he was beaten again 700 stripes; on July 7th, he was beaten 600 stripes; on June 17th, 600 stripes. All this violence was applied to the 'Ti fang' to extort the payment of the tax, and he was further chained about the neck. The 'Ti fang,' therefore, is afraid to go to the *yamen*; and the magistrate has sent a summons to the village headman, but they have for the present evaded it by excuses, having no means of meeting the demand; but the summons cannot be permanently evaded. These are the actual circumstances of the case now."

"The what harvest has passed without any results for us, and we have practically no hope left for the autumn harvest. We beg you to intercede on our behalf, to obtain some relaxation of the magistrate's demand."

(Signed by five leading men of Tai-pu Village.)

Two days later, the reverend gentleman announced that the facts which he had reported with regard to Tai-pu applied to all the distressed villages of Shen-chai-hsien! Could inhumanity go further?

*Subscribers (June) per Hongkong Club	25.00
*Anonymous	100.00
<i>Corporal Campbell.</i>	
Mr. G. B. Denman Fuller	20.00
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<i>Officers' Families' Fund.</i>	
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<i>Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops.</i>	
*2 Subscribers (June) per Hongkong Club	25.00
<i>Dreadnought Hospital.</i>	
*Subscriber (June) per Hongkong Club	10.00
<i>Tobacco Fund.</i>	
*Subscriber (June) per Hongkong Club	3.00
Already acknowledged	\$ 79,969.40
	1,067,967.01
Amount remitted, etc.	\$1,147,037.01
	1,092,964.73
Balance in hand	\$ 54,192.22
*Monthly subscription	
N. J. Stans (Hon. Treasurer)	
Hongkong, 25th July, 1918.	

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THE WAR.

ENEMY'S ORDER OF RETIREMENT CANCELLED: AFRAID OF ITS MORAL EFFECT.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS ADVANCING AGAINST GERMANS.
Tranco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, July 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed attacks in Aveluy Wood and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin.

We took a few prisoners in an enemy's unsuccessful attack at Meteren.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We attacked on July 25th three large ammunition dumps and also the docks at Bruges and numerous villages used as billets.

A strong west wind greatly favoured enemy air-fighting, but 25 hostile machines were brought down and six others driven down out of control. A balloon was shot down in flames. Fifteen British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers attacked the railways at Courai and Seclin, and dropped 300 bombs on rest billets. All our machines returned.

Our anti-aircraft guns shot down enemy night-fliers behind our lines.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS WELL DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, July 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says: The Germans to-day retain practically nothing of the ground acquired in the great attack of July 15th between the Marne and the Aisne. In the Montagne-de-Reims they have not only lost what they gained, but at some points have been well driven back from the line of departure.

East of Rheims a series of brilliant local operations expelled them from the narrow belt of ground occupied in General Gouraud's advanced battle zone. Prunay has been recovered and the line practically restored as it was on the morning of July 15th. Many positions and dominating points of first-rate local importance have been recovered.

GERMANS CANCEL RETIREMENT ORDER.

LONDON, July 28th.

It is announced that the Germans on July 19th ordered a general retirement of the whole of the Marne front, probably to the Aisne or Vesle, but subsequently cancelled it, possibly with the idea of rescuing the mass of material which had been accumulated for a big offensive.

Congestion and confusion now reign in the salient, but the German position is not yet untenable. Apparently the enemy was afraid of the moral effect of withdrawal, which would be an admission of defeat.

A satisfactory thing for the Allies is that the Germans are steadily using up their reserves in the battle under disadvantageous conditions.

The latest information this evening is that the Crown Prince's reserves have been practically exhausted. The only remaining fresh German reserves on the whole of the Western Front are Prince Rupprecht's.

The likelihood of Prince Rupprecht attacking is less now than it was a week ago.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 28th.

A wireless German official report states:—We ejected the enemy from his front lines to the north of Oulchy-le-Chateau and drove off attacks to the east of Oretz and to the south of the Ourcq.

We cleared the wooded district to the west of Vigny and repulsed violent counter-attacks.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NIGHT RAIDS ON GERMANY.

LONDON, July 26th.

The Air Ministry states:—Our night-fliers last night successfully attacked the station and factory at Pforzheim, a factory at Baalori and the station at Offenbourg.

Two fires broke out at Offenbourg. We bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes, hitting the hangars, and machine-gunned trains and anti-aircraft batteries.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The Imperial Conference has passed a resolution emphasising the need for a further aerial reduction in telegraphic rates.

FAMINE IN PERSIA.

New York, July 24th.

The Committee of the Armenian and Syrian Relief says the worst reports of the famine in Persia have been confirmed. The Committee is sending \$100,000 to India for the purchase of grain, which will be trucked by motor to the stricken land for distribution and will be under the auspices of the Committee of the Persian Commission and Dr. Pratt Judson, the Chairman, who will confer with the British authorities at London before proceeding.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

New York, July 24th.

On the Cotton Exchange prices broke from 142 to 173 points under increased offerings of new crop rumours. The price is being fixed and, in expectation that the War Industries Board will in future purchase all Allied cotton to eliminate competition, the market rallied partially and closed steady.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 24th.

The silver market is quiet. The silver market is steady.

(Continued on Page 6.)

ARMIES THAT PASS.

WHEN "CONTEMPTIBLES" WERE AT SOISSONS.

[BY "STAFF OFFICER."]

Nearly four years of bitter war have passed since we climbed the upland from La Ferté Jouarre on our way to Soissons, but the picture is as clear and well defined as if it were only yesterday. This beautiful country, temporarily overwhelmed by the hordes of the Crown Prince, is once more subjected to the *et erna*.

Does a map convey to you anything more than a few names, some famous for the stand of the scattered few, others well marked by the ominous *communiqé*: "Was given up when no longer of any tactical value." Retire with me from the valley of the Aisne, remembering the reports of September, 1914. La Marguerite Farm, Missy, and the river crossings secured by the undying bravery of the sapper, the infantry, unsupported by guns, digging in with their entrenching tools on the eastern slope, short of food, short in numbers, sore of foot, and weary, but full of confidence and trust in their leaders; battalions commanded by junior captains, platoons by old soldiers—well may we say that the "old contemptibles" made good.

To-day, Soissons is overrun by the enemy, who, regardless of losses, pushes up the western slope. Does he realise that the mechanical devils of modern warfare will now to a large extent cease to aid him? Gas! Yes, but we already know that if you drench the world with gas you may yourself fall a victim to its insidious effects.

From Soissons to the Marne—what is before him? A country well timbered—in parts—in others open and flat, with here and there ravines, well wooded, and forming death-traps to the unwary. Do we or they long for the trained soldier of 1914—the man trained on the frontier of India, the veldt of South Africa, or the manoeuvre areas of East Prussia—now non-existent? Their places are taken by troops hurriedly trained to produce a fighting force for immobile warfare, not the keen, alert, and seasoned soldier with years of service behind him, but the man of the moment—so keen, so brave and willing if a Britisher, but an unwilling expert if a Hun.

Both sides are faced with difficulties, but especially the attack. His lateral communication is broken up by the ground, while the dire necessity for speed produces losses far in excess of that required for the ultimate effort. The system of co-ordination and intercommunication produced by the telephone cannot now guarantee the cohesion of the masses involved.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, 17th July.

POLITICAL.

Friday, being the anniversary of the defeat of Chang Hsun, was observed as a national holiday in celebration of the saving of the Republic, and this gave an opportunity for an extended weekend, which was utilised by a number of leading citizens. Little is heard these days beyond loan-mongering. Agreements are reported to have been signed, and then some days later we read that these have been cancelled. The suppression of the South does not seem to make much progress. Of course, the weather is very warm, but there should not be much delay now. General Tsoo Kun is said to be ready to proceed South. At any rate, the new official seal for his mightiness is ready. It is made of silver with a nine-headed lion at the top similar to the "Chiu-tou Sze Yin" or nine-headed lion seal, which was only once issued by the Manchu Dynasty when Marshal Lien Keng-yao received it from the great Emperor Chien Lung in connection with the suppression of the Tibetans. Hence Tsoo Kun is now the highest military officer in China.

There is much wire-pulling concerning the Presidential election. That pushful person Hsu Shu Chen is said to be making a bid for the chief executiveship, and it would be unwise to prophesy what will happen, as he is at the present time a very real power. He does the work ostensibly done by the Premier. Were he to succeed, his assumption of the post would certainly not bring peace.

CHINA'S TWELFTH.

That Chang Hsun is still a force in spite of the fact that he is confined within the Dutch Legation, evidenced by this choice little paragraph taken from a local paper:—"A curious scene was enacted in front of the Temple of Heaven grounds last Friday, when several men with queues were seen offering sacrifices to the departed spirits of Chang Hsun's men who were killed there on 12th July last year. It is said that the sacrifices were performed under instructions from Chang Hsun."

FENG YU-SHIANG AGAIN.

General Feng Yu-shiang is again in the limelight, not so much because of what he has done as what he may do. He is suspected of a second "independent" fit. His attitude, according to certain reports, is not well defined. A certain Tschun, obviously not a friend of this valiant Christian general, declares that Feng is not the great warrior he is thought to be. His recapture of Changteh and Taoyuan from the Southerners were not military feats, but subtle arrangements by which the foe yielded these cities and retired. Probably there is some element of truth in the suggestion, for Feng is understood to have Southern sympathies—a fact which must be known to the Southerners themselves, who may assist him to win victories which may give him influence that can be used in the interests of peace. Feng is a man of peace. He encourages his troops to go into battle not for the joy of fighting but for the sake of bringing about that peace which the country needs so much. Again, it must not be forgotten that this is the summer, when it is really too hot to fight.

General Tsoo Kun's "No. Two," General Wu Pei-fu, whose "sincerity" has also been doubted, explains the armistice on the Hunan front as being a summer arrangement. The hot climate "is unsuitable for action," but the cessation of hostilities, he assures the Government, will not hinder their military plans. Could there be anything more Gilbertian! The Government, of course, denies the report that General Feng Yu-shiang has declared independence, although it is said that the telegraphic communications from Feng are somewhat perplexing. General Chang Ching-yao, the Tschun of Hunan, is reported to have taken exception to Feng's attitude, and the Government, with characteristic weakness, has sent delegates to mediate between the two and remove misunderstandings. Of such is the Government of China to-day.

TIBETANS RESTIVE.

Last week the Cabinet considered a telegraphic report from Lu Hsing-chi, the Chinese administrator at Lhasa, stating that the Tibetans were "harbouring evil ambitions and had become truculent and disobedient," adding that they were plotting to invade Szechuan. As usual, a "certain foreign Power" is accused of fomenting these seditious movements. The Cabinet despatched urgent telegrams to the Tschun of Kansu and the Garrison Commissioner of Szechuan to send troops in order to cope with this trouble.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

LIBEL MANIA DUE TO THE WAR.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S STRIKING STATEMENT.

Mr. Henry Murray, author, and the brother of David Christie Murray, the novelist, withdrew his plea of justification and pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey to the publication of a defamatory libel on Sir W. F. Marwood, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade.

He had referred to Sir William as "a branded liar, rogue, and traitor," and "the subsidised tool and bureaucratic shield of a gang of impudent and colossal thieves," in connection with the Board of Trade's attitude to Mr. A. W. Gattie's scheme of a central clearing-house for railway goods traffic.

Mr. Murray was fined £100 and ordered to pay costs and, failing shillings, placed under his own recognisances in £500 to be of good behaviour for two years. He was also ordered to remain in custody until the fine and costs were paid, but granted facilities for seeing anybody who wished to pay them.

The conclusion of the case was marked by a striking expression of opinion by Mr. Justice Darling on the number of libels on public men which have recently occurred.

"I read in these letters," he said, "that he is suffering from that kind of, shall I say, war mania which affects a considerable number of persons in this country. It is perfectly obvious that some people, owing perhaps to the long continued military operations and the strain which they put on every one, people who in ordinary circumstances would be quiet and decent citizens, have taken leave of their senses to some extent, and do things which they would not do in ordinary times."

Mr. Murray, like people I have had in this court, is suffering from it, I will not call it a mental, but a crazy condition of mind which leads them to do all manner of things, some criminal, and some merely foolish. Because I detect this in him, I will not send him to prison."

TWO KAISERS' NEXT WAR.

SECRET CLAUSES OF AUSTRO-GERMAN TREATY.

[BY H. PATRICK DEVILTE, "DAILY EXPRESS" CORRESPONDENT.]

Seven hitherto unknown conditions in the treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary are published in the *Deutsche Osterröische Volkszeitung*.

These clauses form the basis of the new "Mittel Europa," which, it is indicated, not only the complete servitude of Austria to her German master, but also that preparations are already being made for another war. The clauses in question are as follows:—

(1.)—The two empires agree reciprocally to employ all their forces for military purposes, and so to apply their respective energies that on the first day of war both armies can immediately enter the campaign fully equipped and in full strength.

(2.)—Every fit man in both empires must receive military training and instruction.

(3.)—The armies of both empires must be so trained that their respective units shall no longer be strangers to each other.

(4.)—Arms and equipment must be so unified that in the future war units of the two empires shall not be obliged to send to their respective countries for reinforcements.

(5.)—The exchange of officers must be so organised that German officers can at once take up the command of Austrian troops and Austrian officers can similarly take up the command of German troops.

(6.)—All preparations for war must be undertaken jointly, mutually, and in co-operation between the two empires.

(7.)—The railway systems of the two empires must be unified in respect of gauge and rolling stock in conformity with the experience obtained in the course of the present war.

rebel outbreak. The instructions and plans are said to be kept secret. A virtue is made of such secrecy, but it is doubtful if the plans are not already known to those interested. It is interesting to learn in this connection that the Dalai Lama has sent a representative to Peking to discuss frontier military affairs with the Government. He got here on Thursday. Another report, which may be doubted, says His Holiness is directing the rebels.

14 QUATRE JUILLET.

The French community in Peking observed their national day with quiet joy on Sunday. The tricolour was much in evidence, and citizens assembled in goodly numbers at the Legation to pay their respects to their new Minister, M. Boppe, and to listen to words of encouragement from him.

THE "ASIAN."

The demand for compensation for the outrage committed on the *s.s. Andam* was laid before the Cabinet on Saturday, when it was decided that compensation should be paid. It will be remembered that last November the Asiatic Petroleum Company's steamer *Andam* was fired on when proceeding down the Yangtze, and the Captain standing on the bridge was shot dead.

BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE'S LOSS.

The congratulations have been extended to Commander and Mrs. Hutton on the birth of a daughter last Thursday on the birth of the little one on Saturday morning. The funeral took place the same evening.

PERSONAL.

Sir Charles Eliot has been slightly indisposed this week and was confined to his room for a day or two.

Several foreigners met in conference during the week-end in the Western Hills and discussed plans for the saving of China.

THE OFFICER.

FROM THE PRIVATE'S POINT OF VIEW.

Not only with regard to the sphere of military affairs, but in every walk of life, it may with truth be said that he who courts popularity rarely secures it, and when he has secured it, it is his but for a brief period. The desire to be liked at all costs is born of a peculiarly vicious form of self-esteem; and though it is true that few men are so deeply self-centred as to be indifferent to the opinions of their fellows, there are few also who will sacrifice any of their principles in order to be high in the esteem of the thoughtless and indiscriminating.

The Army officer cannot, by artifice, gain the goodwill of the men under his command, for his artifice will be detected at once, and he will be despised for attempting to gain by craft that which, in reality, is already his. Men in the Army instinctively "look up to" all officers, and the whole Army system has been devised so that this shall be so. The officer's uniform, his education and social gifts, his exemption from physical toil, the law that forbids a private to approach him without the intermediary of an N.C.O., and even the officer's better food—all these conspire to make the ordinary private regard him as a kind of superior being. An officer, then, joining a new unit, already has, so to speak, a foundation upon which to work: he has begun to influence his men before they know him. But only the foundation is there, and it is his daily acts, his manner, and his bearing that must win him the trust, the esteem, and the affection that are freely given to so many of our officers to-day.

I recollect an incident which illustrates very well the fact that "other ranks" regard all officers as a different order of being from themselves. In the early days of 1915 I overheard a "Regular" sergeant addressing a squad of recruits. "Now, remember," said he, "that you belong to the ——— Regiment, and when you walk in the street behave accordingly." "Old yourselves up. You are not only as good as anybody else, but better. Don't make any for another man who is not in your regiment; let 'im make way for you." But, Sergeant, objected a recruit, "officers don't do that. They always make way for each other. Why, I saw a Major step aside for Corporal F—— and his wife the other day." The sergeant, obviously taken aback, hesitated a moment, and then blurted out: "Well, all I can say is, officers are officers and men are men"—meaning I suppose, that the ways of officers are past all understanding; that, indeed, it was impertinent to try to understand them; what was weakness in a man was mysteriously right in an officer.

What do men admire most in their officers? From my own observation as a private, I should say—justice, patience, endurance, and courage. Dash and daring are admired for what they are worth, but the brave officer who is not also just never wins the hearts of his men. They despise weakness, especially the kind of weakness that is afraid to punish when wrong has been committed. They hate an officer with a truculent manner, no matter what great qualities that manner may in part conceal. They despise affection and "swank." An unforgivable sin is for an officer to be overheard grousing. They themselves grouse: all of us grouse; but we do not mean half of us grouse; but if an officer grouses we lose heart; our faith in him diminishes, and we begin to distrust ourselves.

I often wonder if officers know how closely we watch them, how eagerly we discuss them, what interest we take in them—especially in those junior officers with whom we most frequently come into contact. In Salonika, where for months together we never saw woman or child or inhabited dwelling, we were driven by the uneventfulness and monotony of our lives to a vast deal of talk about ourselves; but the talk was never so animated, so vivid, as when any particular officer's name dropped up. In those days I was in the infantry, but it was not the C.O. who greatly interested us, for the Second-in-Command, it was always our own Battalion Commander. We would say: "Do you remember that night when we first went into the trenches and he came round and spoke to each of us separately?" Or: "Wasn't he pleased with us when we licked No. 11 Platoon by seven goals, to nothing?" Or: "It's quite time he got promotion—the best subaltern in the battalion." We all thought we had the best subaltern in the battalion. Coming off parade we would say to each other: "Did you notice how he did such-and-such a thing?" I suppose he never guessed how much we admired, even loved him. For a short time we had a Platoon Commander of a very different stamp, and our criticism of him was merciless; but even he, by virtue of his rank, and by reason of the innate respect which all decent men have for rank, obtained from us implicit obedience though I do not know if he would have been successful with us in a bombing raid.

It has often seemed strange to me that uneducated men with only a narrow experience of life can so quickly, and, as I think, so infallibly, divine the real nature of those who are placed in authority over them. Though their minds may work slowly in other directions, in this matter they, having intuition to guide them, function with extraordinary rapidity. No matter how stolid an exterior he may present to the world, his men soon penetrate to his inner character. They do not, of course, get to know him, as we say, "through and through," but about the essential things they are never in doubt.

I have been told—and I can well imagine it to be true—that some very young, and perhaps rather self-conscious, officers take command for the first time with the notion that their men are faintly hostile, that they are eager to ridicule, and that they resent a boy of twenty being placed above men a decade older than he is. But if there are such bodies of men, I have not met them. Quite the contrary is the case. The normal soldier is ripe for hero-worship; his nature demands some one whom he can admire and be proud of. If he is given a typical Public School boy or University man as an officer, his happiness as a soldier is complete. There must be hundreds of thousands of private soldiers in France, in Palestine, in Salonika and in England who are constantly looking out for opportunities for serving their respective officer for a particularly arduous and unwelcome piece of work. All men, of course, are not like that; but that the vast majority are I am convinced.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

AIRMEN IN EMBRYO.

OUR FUTURE FIGHTING PILOTS.

In a certain locality residents and visitors were favoured recently with the privilege of seeing something of our fighting pilots of the future, and what they saw was specially heartening in these days of the enemy's renewed air activity.

Here, in large numbers, were our airmen in embryo, the British air fighters of tomorrow, young fellows drinking in all that makes for esprit-de-corps and for the eager fighting instinct which already distinguishes this branch of the service. It was an inspiring sight to see them lined up for inspection by Major-General Heath-Coldwell, and their distinguished young brigade commander, Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley, D.S.O., might well have been proud of his command. Also present, and Major-General Pearson and Major-General Sir Godfrey Paine, who had come to witness the inspection and the sports which followed, must have been satisfied that the departments of the Air Ministry with which they were associated need have no fear as to the future.

Here were the cadets undergoing the very first part of their training, young men varying in age from 17 to 30 years, for one type of pilot is best served by youth, and another by the discretion accompanying somewhat later years. All had been admitted by selection after an interview with an officer at a R.A.F. Reception Depot, followed by a special medical examination in London. In due course they will be liable for duty afloat or ashore, at home or abroad, with any type of aircraft or in any type of machine. It is hardly matter for wonder that none but the absolutely fit are advised to apply for admission. In the invigorating air of this first training centre there is no attempt to give them the knowledge to understand their machines, the skill to attack with effect, or cunning to withhold until the right moment. All that will come later, and will be taught elsewhere. Here they are tested in character, and the fighting instinct is inculcated without which no man can become a successful aviator. For two and a half months they are carefully watched and trained, and a spur to keenness is provided by a "duel" system, which prevails. "A" (officers) and "B" (non-commissioned officer pilots or observers) both undergo the same training in the Cadet Brigade, and it depends entirely on each man to which class he is finally relegated.

SPORTING INSTINCTS.

In a service which already boasts the highest traditions for pluck and fine sportsmanship it is hardly matter for wonder that the commandant and his officers pay the highest importance to the development of those traits of character which go to make the real sporting fighter. The boxing, the racing, and the jumping which followed the march-past and the physical drill all bore testimony to the spirit which animates the whole of the training given. There was a rivalry among the various wings which was exhilarating in its vigorous expression, and there was a cordiality between officers and men which proved the excellence of the relations between them. Here, in fact, was youth at its best—happy and vigorous, deeply absorbed with their sports and their games, yet never forgetting the object with which they are there, anxious at all times to qualify as worthy members of a splendid service. And to help them along, their creature comforts are carefully attended to. There is coffee and biscuits at 6.30 every morning, a plentiful and varied diet at breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner, all appetisingly cooked and served to them by the women of the Royal Air Force.

That the training is achieving its object is apparent to the most casual observer. Perhaps it is best illustrated by one of the editorial notes in the first number of the brigade's new magazine just published. "Tills up!" runs the note "shall be our slogan: pride of regiment shall be our objective, and a certain liveliness shall be our constant companion." Or, again, what better evidence of esprit-de-corps than the suggestion put forward that their various squadrons should be named after famous fliers. "McCadden's" versus "Bishop's" would be a much more fetching fixture, it is urged, than "No. 3" versus "No. 5." Of course there is good-natured banter too. Thus, in reply to the following query put to one of the cadets by a topography examiner—Are maps absolutely correct? Give reasons for your answer. We have: Maps are not usually correct. Often the officers responsible for their construction know very little of their work. But their real opinion of their officers is better illustrated by the smartness of their salutes, by the respect they show them, and by their evident anxiety to prove themselves worthy of becoming officers themselves.

Daily Telegraph.

officers take command for the first time with the notion that their men are faintly hostile, that they are eager to ridicule, and that they resent a boy of twenty being placed above men a decade older than he is. But if there are such bodies of men, I have not met them. Quite the contrary is the case. The normal soldier is ripe for hero-worship; his nature demands some one whom he can admire and be proud of. If he is given a typical Public School boy or University man as an officer, his happiness as a soldier is complete. There must be hundreds of thousands of private soldiers in France, in Palestine, in Salonika and in England who are constantly looking out for opportunities for serving their respective officer for a particularly arduous and unwelcome piece of work. All men, of course, are not like that; but that the vast majority are I am convinced.

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GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF THE AMERICAN COAST.

THE LATEST FOLLY.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

The despatch of submarines to the American coast is the latest of a long series of follies committed by the Germans towards the American people. The enemy's diplomatists made one blunder after another, in the early days, and then the mad admirals dragged the United States into the war. An American visitor of distinction who, soon after reaching this country, experienced the latest air raid on London, made a remark which is peculiarly apposite to-day. "Ah," he remarked, as the "all-clear" signal was given, "if only an American city was exposed to such an attack for a single night the last wavering person in the United States would be convinced that this war demands the energies of every one of the hundred million people living under the American flag. We are three or four thousand miles away from the scenes of conflict, and out there the war is not as real as it is to Europeans." Now the Germans have bridged the Atlantic and brought the horrors of war to the very shores of the United States; ships have been sunk, scores of sailors have been exposed to the mercy of the sea, and many a still uncertain. With the aid of his submarine, which he is so proud, the common enemy of the nineteenth nation which are now engaged in war on Prussianism has extended the area of piracy, with the result that the fighting spirit of the vast population of the United States has been raised to fever pitch.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

When piracy was inaugurated in European waters in February, 1915, an elaborate official statement was issued in Berlin by the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, announcing that "the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland including the whole English Channel are hereby declared to be a war zone." Later on the war zone area was formally revised and extended. The Mediterranean was brought within the sphere of the enemy's operations, and then the waters which wash the Azores were included. No notice of a war zone off the American coast has been issued. The Americans will not attach much importance to this information, but it is significant. The Germans, of course, realise that though they may be able to make sporadic attacks on American coasting vessels, of which a large number are always at sea, they cannot pretend to blockade the United States even to the extent that they are blockaded. Though the raid is merely a demonstration, there may be others in the future. But the distance is so great that the enemy cannot hope to maintain many submarines so far away from their bases.

This new development is the latest phase of a long series of follies committed by the German people the increasing failure of piracy in European waters, and particularly round the British Isles. The losses in submarines which the Germans have sustained during the past few weeks have far exceeded the enemy's capacity of construction and manning. If the present rate of sinkings can be maintained, Admiral von Capelle will have to resign a new song. He recently told the Reichstag that as far as the other undeniable demands of the army and navy allow, the whole of the war industries will be placed at the disposal of submarine building. Even that concentration of effort will be unavailing if the recent successes of our seamen can be continued. The truth will leak out in Germany, and that is one reason why submarines are being sent far afield to operate. But, however distant their cruises, they must pass at least twice through our danger areas with their patrols—destroyers, submarines, and mines. The defence line suggests that the defence of the American coast against submarines, as the defence of American interests against the High Seas Fleet, can be made most effectively in European waters.

THE SHADOW OF FAMINE.

It has been suggested that the raid on the American coast was an act of folly on the part of the Germans. But is not the whole campaign of piracy a colossal blunder? Shorter views in war are a mistake, and would have realised before if they had read their Moltke. They are probably the most short-sighted people on whom the sun ever shone. A revealing statement on the folly of the submarine campaign was recently made by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. In addressing the Dusseldorf branch of the National Party he declared that "neither Central Europe nor the Orient, nor Northern Europe, could supply Germany with the raw materials requisite for her industries. She needed, he added, the access to all the world. How could she achieve that end, even if her armies managed by some miracle to dominate the whole of the Continent? The sea controls the land, and Germany, without the use of the sea, will be faced for an indefinite period by what must amount practically to starvation. She has lost more than half her mercantile marine, besides ruining the merchant navies of European neutrals, and she has antagonised practically all the commercial classes of every overseas State. If she could make friends with the business men overseas after the war has ended, she would still possess too few ships to carry the goods she would urgently require, even if she had found some means of regaining the right to use the seas.

In the light of those facts the matter may be carried a stage further. Famine is rapidly retreating over the Continent. Millions of men, possibly as many as 30,000,000, have been withdrawn from productive industry, and particularly from agriculture, for periods varying from three to four years. The harvest on the Continent in 1915 was worse than the harvest in 1914; there was a further falling off in 1916; things became still worse in 1917; and this year's harvest, owing to shortage of labour and fertilisers, will almost certainly be the worst which has been experienced for a century. Millions

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HOW MANY MORE GERMANS ARE THERE TO KILL?

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC'S ESTIMATE.

The most terrible question of the moment is:—How many more Germans are there to kill? And when that question is asked one does not forget the terrible other question which goes with it, states the editor of *Public Opinion*. But as Mr. Philip Gibbs says in a moving despatch in *The Chronicle*: "There is a limit even to German manpower, and, surely to God, their people will tire of making these fields of France and Flanders the graveyard of their youth. This frenzy must pass from them, and from our stricken world, when the truth comes home to them at last. The German High Command still has many divisions untouched, but their turn will come, and if, as today, they are spent without great gain, the enemy's plans of decisive victory will be thwarted for ever."

THE ANSWER.

What is the answer to that terrible question? No one has studied it so recently as Mr. Hilaire Belloc, and here is his latest statement in *Land and Water*:

The enemy has for effective use upon the Western front—perhaps just over—170 divisions. The actual number on which he can count in the West as a total is now a little over 200 divisions. But he will not be able to use more than 170 or 175 of these because the balance are not of a composition suitable for the tremendous strain involved. Call it 180 divisions, at a maximum, and you have a figure certainly beyond the mark. Can this figure be materially enlarged in future? It cannot. The small active balance of the German armies is needed in the East even under present conditions. The success of Austria-Hungary can afford is very small. That Power is not now more than one-third as strong as her ally. She also has to act upon the East, and, unless we are misinformed, is compelled to maintain the great mass of her forces upon the Italian front. As a fact, we have seen no Austrian divisions against us yet, though we have seen plenty of Austrian guns. There may be Austrian forces in the West behind the lines, but they cannot appreciably affect the issue. The divisions engaged to-day in the West, nominally 180, are in practice, with deductions for services out of the field, for inevitable delays in recruitment, for occasional temporary disabilities, etc., it is 8,000 or somewhat less. You must measure in bayonets; that is, in infantry—because although your other arms largely increase the total, and are each essential, yet the one great measure of strength, the one great element that is used up, and the using up of which is the test of the whole, is the infantry.

A RESERVOIR OF BOYS.

The annual income of the German Empire in men is about half a million. It is probably in practice a little less; but half a million is the round figure to take. These lads provide, by the time they are trained and incorporated, the equivalent of 35 divisions. All class 1910 has been incorporated long ago. Part of 1920 is being incorporated, but it is the bulk of 1920 which we have to consider. It will be examined and put in full training immediately. It can begin to appear in active units towards the end of the present fighting season, but not before. As the enemy is working at the highest possible pressure—that is, spending men at the maximum rate all that he really has to consider as available in the crisis of this spring and summer is the sum of more than 175, but less than 180 divisions. Of these he has put in since March 21st at least 100—perhaps 110. Many of them have been put in twice, and some of them even three times; but for the moment we are only considering the total number of divisions available. Fresh divisions not yet used leave him a balance of something between 60 and 70 divisions which he can use in various fashions according to what his plan may be, and on his use of them, as compared with the Allied use of theirs, will depend the result.

It is mere waste of time to argue against people who think that there is some marvellous method of increasing the number, concludes Mr. Belloc.

The result, then, depends upon what the 60 to 70 divisions of 5,000 Germans can do on what this final balance of something over half a million more men can do.

Of people in the Russian, Austria, and Turkey are already starved—literally starving; German supplies have reached their lowest ebb, and the flour ration will be reduced by one-fifth on the 16th inst., owing to the failure of expected supplies from the Ukraine. It is not pleasant to contemplate the privations which the war has brought to the Belgians, Montenegrins, and Serbians. The economic salvation of the whole of Europe resides in ships, and the Germans are engaged in sinking ships.

That is not the worst of the folly. A large proportion of the ships are heavily laden with food and raw materials, and these are being sent to the bottom of the sea. Since the war opened, according to the Admiralty statement, eleven or twelve million tons of British, Allied, or neutral shipping have been sunk. Imagine the cargoes which have gone down! We have replaced these goods, straining the agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources of the world. Everywhere the stocks of everything are at their lowest. In the meantime Germany is plunging on to her ruin, not recognising that piracy will bring her face to face in time with an economic problem which will be solved only at the cost of millions of lives in the German Empire. The Allies will look after each other when peace comes. Germany and her partners, reduced to beggary, will be left to bear the dire consequences of a campaign which, apart from the thousands of lives sacrificed, is exaggerating the economic contraction throughout the world, which would, in any event, have followed upon war which has now involved in its operations twenty-four States.

MADSEN MACHINE-GUN.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on June 26th, Lord Beresford, who had tabled a series of questions relative to the Danish Madsen machine-gun, said it was a matter of vital importance, and if the gun in question had not been adopted the war might end in defeat to our forces, and most certainly it would be prolonged. The Madsen gun was invented in 1905; it had been through various stages of alterations and now was in a condition of accuracy and manufacture with which no fault whatever could be found. Thirty years ago he was so impressed with the value of the machine-gun that he invented one for the use of cavalry. Since then he had fought with machine-guns both afloat and ashore, and that they were all faulty in certain particulars. This Madsen gun was the most wonderful machine ever invented, and it was imperative to get it into our service. It was superior in every way to the Lewis or Hotchkiss gun, both for attack and defence, and certainly for attack. The Ministry of Munitions strongly recommended its introduction for the use of our forces. The Government must lay the matter out to get hold of this gun, because if it was in the field, and having got it, they must do their utmost to have it manufactured in sufficient quantity. He asked for a very clear explanation of the reason why it had not been adopted, and why orders for it had been turned down. He afterwards moved the following resolution:—"That a full inquiry should be made by a committee of machine-gun experts into the capabilities of the latest pattern Danish Madsen machine-gun, and that one of these guns should be sent to the British General Headquarters in France, and that a full inquiry should be made by expert administrators."

Lord Elphinstone, who replied for the Government, said he was glad to take an early opportunity of stating that, from information before him, it was acknowledged by all who knew the Madsen gun in its present form to be a very good gun, and which in some respects, and for the purposes, was admitted to be superior to either the Lewis or the Hotchkiss gun. There was very little to be said in opinion with regard to the actual bearing of the Madsen gun, and as had been stated in the House of Commons by the Minister of Munitions it was impossible that if we were commencing the war *de novo* that gun might well be adopted in preference to either the Lewis or the Hotchkiss. But to adopt it at this stage was a very different proposition. The Lewis gun of to-day was a very much improved weapon to the first introduced into the service. It had proved its value on many occasions, and no single advantage military report had been received regarding it. It commanded universal confidence in the Army, and was in use by scores of thousands, whilst every week they were turning out more machine-guns than they possessed in all at the outbreak of war. If they decided to manufacture the Madsen gun factories would have to be created, and equipped with new machinery, an operation that would take some considerable time, and make a very serious inroad on the man-power of the country.

MERITS OF THE NEW WEAPON.

Then to increase the number of types of weapons in the hands of our troops would be inevitably to incur all the drawbacks and difficulties of dualities, not only in the manufacture of the weapon, but in the training of the men. They might conceivably in the future put in the hands of our troops a better weapon, but they would deprive them for an uncertain period of what was a very good gun—a step that the military authorities would be very loth to take. Certainly Viscount French in May, 1915, did ask for machine-guns, but no special number was mentioned, and it was probably a request for more guns rather than for any definite type. The present Commander-in-Chief had not asked for the Madsen gun. Not only were the Army Council not in favour of the change, but General Headquarters thought the disadvantage of adopting a new type at this stage outweighed the advantages. The Ministry of Munitions realised to the full the value and merits of the Madsen gun. It was true that the Prime Minister, when Minister of Munitions, did order 5,000 of these guns, but the War Office intimated that they did not require them at that moment, because the prime need was for aero-engines, and in view of that the Ministry agreed to divert the manufacture of guns for the manufacture of Rolls-Royce engines. They were anxious in no way to dictate to the military authorities as to what type of gun or shell should be used, but were desirous of doing their utmost to supply them with what was required. The non-acknowledgment of the Madsen gun was solely on account of administrative and manufacturing difficulties. He was glad to say, on behalf of the War Office, that further consideration of the whole matter led them to the hope that a way out of the undoubted difficulties might be found. The subject was under the most careful consideration by the War Office, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Munitions, and both parties were anxious to find a solution of the difficulties, in order, if possible, to undertake the manufacture of the gun. (Hear, hear.)

BALANCE OF ADVANTAGE.

The Marquis of Salisbury regarded the early part of Lord Elphinstone's speech as being not very encouraging, but there was a note in the latter part that reassured him to a certain extent. No one was inclined to find fault with the Ministry of Munitions in the matter, because they recognised that the Ministry had acted with absolute correctness, and that whatever difficulties arose they would attempt to surmount them. They neither desired to, nor criticised the Ministry of Munitions for forcing the hands of the military authorities, but their function was to press on the Government the immense advantages of this gun, and to leave the decision in the latter's hands. It was really a question of the balance of advantage, and if this gun was very much better than any other it would be worth while to undergo a certain amount of temporary disadvantage in order to secure the additional benefit. Having inspected the gun, he was deeply impressed with its simplicity, ingenuity, and efficiency, and he

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TERMS OF PEACE MADE IN GERMANY.

GERMANY.

Germany's conditions of peace are clearly stated in a document found in a German trench that was recently recaptured by Entente troops. The principal conditions, as given in an official translation, are:

Belgium, especially the Flanders coast, with Antwerp, is to remain under German military, economic and political dependence. Liberty of the seas shall be properly established for all nations, the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons. Our colonies shall be returned without augmentation. We are to have more numerous and stronger naval stations. The Longwy and Briey mine fields, which furnished France its weapons for attack, shall become German. Readjustments of the frontier, particularly in the Vosges, are to be fixed according to the military situation and the appreciation of the commandant. Our frontiers must be such that their defence is made easier. The former German Baltic provinces shall be incorporated, their rich soil furnishing new cereal fields for German peasant emigrants, thus protecting the Empire against the dangers of famine. Courland, Lithuania, Livonia and Estonia are to be colonised. One million eight hundred thousand tons of humanitarian petrol will be at the disposal of Germany. Those nations which attacked peaceful Germany must pay all war charges in raw materials, ships, ready money and territorial concessions, leaving Germany with only five billions national debt.

A BRITISH MOTHER'S SOLDIER SONS.

ONE A GENERAL AT 24.

The name of Bradford took on even more lustre and a widowed mother, already deprived of two brave sons, gave up a third boy when Lieutenant-Commander Bradford of the British Navy was killed in the Zebrugge raid.

The naval officer son deliberately sacrificed himself in an attempt to fasten one of the landing-planks to the mole. In the full glare of searchlights and shells he leaped to the parapet of the mole and sat astride it, trying to get the planks into place. Many machine-guns were sweeping the parapet, and it was only a few seconds until he was shot dead. Mrs. Bradford's most noted son was Brigadier-General Bradford, the youngest general in the British army. He had won the Victoria Cross for extreme bravery and became a general at the age of 24. He was killed shortly after making a speech to his men just before they attacked. The speech has been printed in every Allied language. Another son, an army lieutenant, also was killed in France. He held the Military Cross, a decoration won through bravery.

Captain Bradford, who has been made a member of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his services, is still in France. He is the widow's last boy. He is to be enormously superior to any other gun in existence. In the face of so much expert opinion in its favour it was not right that the gun should be turned down without having been properly investigated and tested by those who sat in judgment upon it. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Stair, as one who had the training of men for machine-guns, said he was perfectly convinced that they could train the men now on the Lewis gun to use the Madsen gun without adding one day to the period of training.

Lord Haldane, as a very old soldier, regarded the Madsen as a great improvement on the present machine gun. "It was the duty of the Government to provide the best possible weapon for the men irrespective of expense."

The Duke of Somerset remarked that no one inspecting the gun could fail to notice an extraordinary improvement on those now in use. A New Zealand officer told him on the previous day that for the Government not to accept it was not a mistake, but a crime. Lord Haldane asked what was the danger of the enemy getting this gun whilst the War Office were considering whether or not they would have it.

The Earl of Albemarle said he recently witnessed a competition between the Madsen and the Hotchkiss guns mounted on cavalry horses. The Madsen gun was brought into action in fifteen seconds, and fired something like 100 rounds by the time the Hotchkiss gun was ready to fire.

Lord Beresford stated that he was willing to withdraw his resolution if the Government would give an assurance that they would find out if the gun was really useful to the Army; that they would have a trial of it, and would send it to Headquarters in France, in order to obtain a real opinion of its merits. It had been said that the change could not be effected within a year. Well, this war would not be over until the Americans came over in effective force, and put two or three million men in the trenches, and that might be the very time that this gun would be most needed. Moreover, if they tried, all difficulties could be surmounted, and they could get large numbers of these guns in the ranks within six months.

The Earl of Crawford replied that the Army Council had agreed for their experts to investigate this gun—

Lord Burnham—And immediately!

The Earl of Crawford—I will add "and immediately!"

The military authorities in France, he continued, would be given an immediate opportunity of examining the gun on the spot. The Army authorities would take due note of the remark uttered by Lord Haldane.

Lord Haldane—The Germans at the present time are trying to get the newest pattern of the gun. What steps are the War Office taking to prevent them from getting it instead of us?

The Earl of Crawford—Even if I were in the position to answer that question, it would be impossible to make a public statement on the subject. All necessary precautions will be taken.

Lord Beresford thereupon withdrew his resolution.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILED FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.	Aug. 14th.
SS. "ECUADOR"	Sept. 11th.
SS. "COLOMBIA"	Oct. 9th.
SS. "VENEZUELA"	

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISEA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building Chater Road.

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"ASAHI BEER." CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

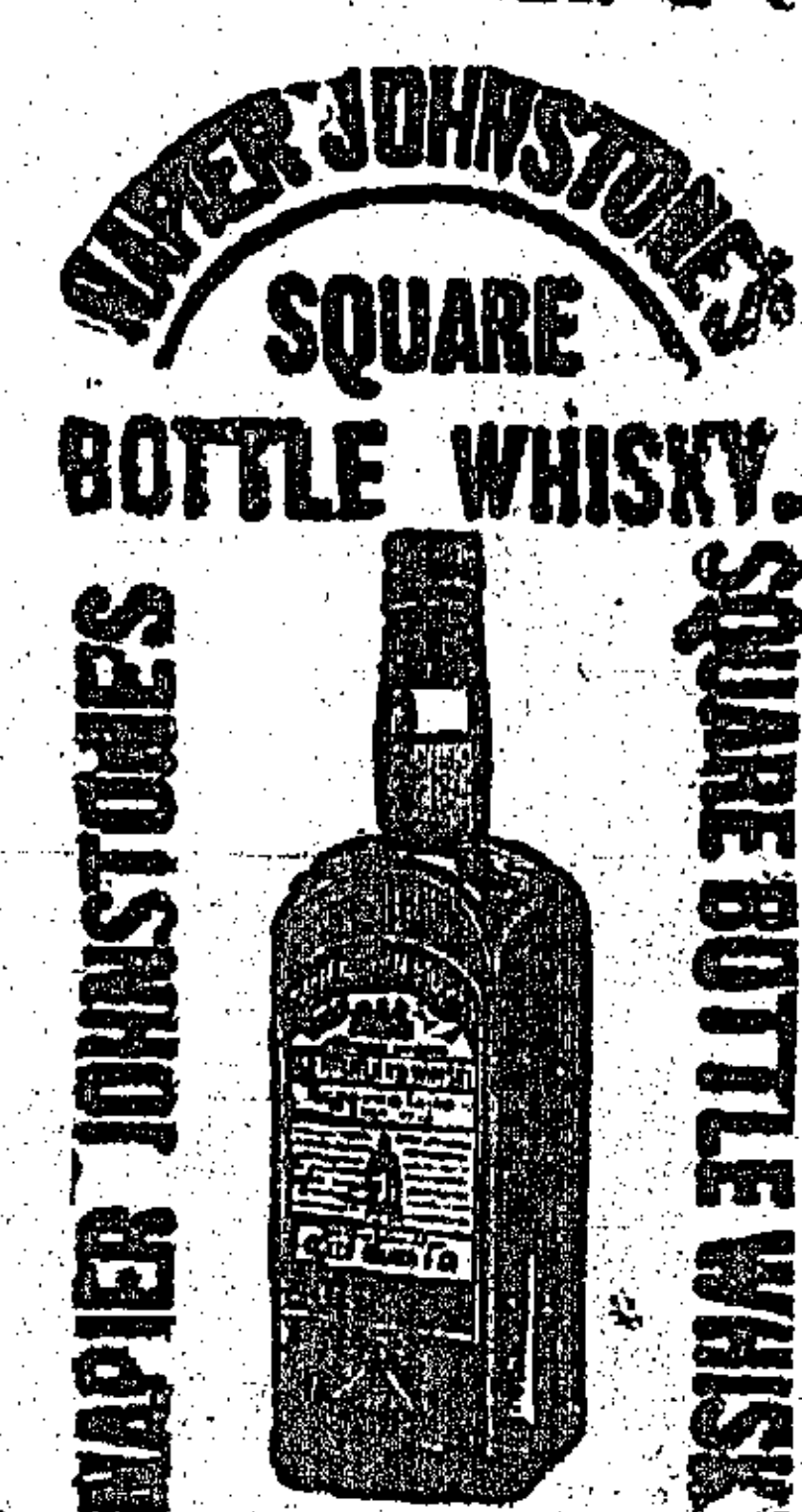


SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, Ltd. No. 230 of 105.



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

[8]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session, 1917.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ————

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

62-1

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

or to Messrs & Co., Canton

General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAID

AMOI and SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 30th July, 10 A.M.
"HWAH KUEI" On 31st July, Noon.
"WEI-JWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN" "HUICHOW" On 31st July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 1st Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNGKIANG" On 5th Aug. Noon.

* From Quarry Bay.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIBONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 30th July, at 1 P.M.
"BAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 2nd Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	Str. from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	NOON		1st	

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU ... 12,900 tons SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M. IYO MARU ... 12,300 tons WED. 4th Sept. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,500 tons SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M. NIKKO MARU ... 9,900 tons SAT. 14th Sept. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAISHO MARU ... 6,000 tons SUN. 26th July. DAIREN MARU ... 9,000 tons MON. 5th Aug. BOMBAY MARU ... 9,900 tons MON. 5th Aug.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

†† SUWA MARU ... WED. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.
†† FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. KOBI, Manager.

Telephone 251 and 252

TOYO, KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	TUES., 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,500	THURS. 29th Aug.
TENYO MARU ...	23,000	SUN., 8th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU ...	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LYN and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

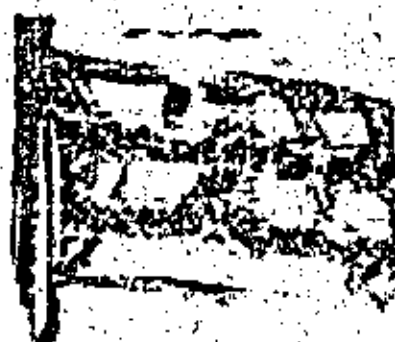
For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,

Agents,

Queen's Building

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Aug. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOO YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOI.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Aug. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" August 7th.
"CHINA" August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street. Tel. 1942.

